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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

GENEVA.

MEETING OF THE ARBITRATORS YESTERDAY.

A Lengthy Adjournment Expected.

Adjournment Till the 26th Instant.

GENEVA, June 19.—The Tribunal of Arbitration will meet this afternoon *pro forma*. The next adjournment will be for a longer period than the last. A resolute effort is being made to settle the cardinal differences which have arisen between the English and American governments.

GENEVA, June 19.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day, and adjourned until the 26th inst. It is expected that intelligence will be received by that date which will prove favorable to the settlement of the differences.

GENEVA, June 19.—After the sitting of the Board to-day, Secretary Favrot informed the representatives of the press that they would be admitted to the consultation as soon as certain delicate questions were settled. There is a vague impression that the indirect claims are causing fresh difficulties. It is said that the Arbitrators will give a decision on the question of adjournment at the next session, even in the absence of the parties interested. Important dispatches from London are expected by the British representatives here, which will determine their course of action on Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1872.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The intimation concerning the consultations between Mr. Evarts and Sir Roundell Palmer, at Geneva, received here officially, lead to the expectation that the arbitrators may themselves remove all obstacles to the progress of the conference by virtually deciding the question of indirect damages, in delivering an opinion upon the English request for adjournment. The proposition is for the arbitrators to announce in considering the reasons for asking an adjournment they find them based upon the supposition that the two parties to the conference have not as yet come to an understanding upon the question of indirect claims, but that in examining the treaty the arbitrators hold that such claims cannot come *before them*, and consequently there is no need of an adjournment. It would suit our authorities, since it would be equivalent to having the arbitrators decide upon the question of indirect damages.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A special from Geneva says the American and British agents have been busy in holding consultations and receiving dispatches. It is evident that unless counsel on both sides come to some agreement to-night, at the formal meeting of the Board on Wednesday the motion to adjourn will again be brought before the Board, in which case an adjournment for several days is probable. Efforts are being made to adjourn till next week, in the hope that Granville and Fish may arrive at an understanding.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It is thought in official circles that the Board of Arbitration may possibly render an opinion in relation to that part of our case known as indirect losses.

MUSIC OF THE NATIONS.

Germany's Day—An Excellent Selection of German Music—Another Letter from Our Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 19.—The third day of the Jubilee was devoted to Germany, and the Coliseum was well filled, the Teutonic element predominating. The concert opened with the choral from "Luther," "A Strong Castle is Our Lord," followed by Wagner's overture from "Tannhauser." Mendelsohn's chorus, "Yet With the Lord;" aria, "E Varie," sung by Peshta Leutner, "Farewell to the Forest;" Strauss's "Morgenblatte Waltz," conducted by Strauss, and Piano solo by Franz Bendel; all of which were rendered in fine style, and elicited great applause. The banner of the Kaiser Franz and Grenadier red coats, were received with immense enthusiasm as they took their position on the stage. Herr Lang led it through several selections, meeting with great favor. The "German Union Hymn," dedicated to the Emperor of Germany, was next sung by the grand chorus, accompanied by the organ, orchestra and band. The audience greeted it with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c., the German band responding with "Hail, Columbia," "Yankee Doodle" and "Wacht am Rhine."

The Imperial Cornet Quartette of Germany were received with great applause. They performed several selections, and were heartily encored. Franz Abt affected the performance of his own ballad, "Where the Swallows Home-ward Fly," as the conclusion of which the whole audience rose and cheered for several minutes. The "Anvil Chorus" followed, with all the accompaniments, and the concert concluded with the hymn "Kingdoms and Thrones," with full chorus, organ and orchestra.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., June 17, 1872.

This day is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. To-day the stars and stripes float from the monument, at the foot of which Robert Toombs said he would call the roll of his slaves. How different! The soil once dedicated to freedom, and rendered sacred by the blood of Warren and those who fell with him on that day, which this monument commemorates, is not yet cursed by a bondman's chain. In a half hour the opening chorus of the jubilee will begin. The collation of the city to the press, through its representatives, has passed, and was a notable and grand success. Toe walls of old Faneuil, which in times of old echoed to the utterances of freedom as tongued by Webster and others, form a fitting spot in which to receive the welcome from the city whose very soil begets freedom, to the representatives of a *free press*.

The vast Coliseum is rapidly filling by the thousands in attendance, while every avenue leading to it is packed with its living mass of human beings, pushing their way, actuated by various motives, some by curiosity, some by the love of music, and others by various impulses all intent to hear what is to be heard and see what is to be seen. The battery of artillery, consisting of seven pieces, which is to be fired by electricity, as an accompaniment to the united voices of the 20,000 persons who will join the chorus and audience in place just without the Coliseum building, and the eager crowd await the hour which shall begin the exercises of a musical celebration, which for magnitude and promised success surpasses anything heretofore known, and becomes to all lovers of music a cause for wonder and admiration.

The sending forth of praise, sang to that immortal tune "Old Hundred," was grand beyond conception. Of the exercises I will say little, as words can convey but a faint idea of the facts. The immense power of the grand organ, and the volume of the combined choral and *orchestra*, can be comprehended by the fact that the noise of the battery of artillery just without the Coliseum, was scarcely perceptible above the sound within the building, and yet so complete is the control of those conducting the music of the Jubilee, and so great the harmony of the music, that no discord is discernable and no failure of any part discoverable. Time has passed *America's* day at the Jubilee, a day of patriotic song devoted to the sentiment most beautifully spoken by the Honorable Mayor of the city in his address of welcome, and the oration of the Hon. N. P. Banks. A.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—The Democratic Convention for the Eighth Congressional District, which met in Logansport to-day, nominated Hon. Jas. M. Wilson for Congress by acclamation.

Minnesota Democratic Convention.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 19.—The regular convention of the Democracy of Minnesota met in session in this city. The work to be performed is more especially to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and to ascertain the extent and give voice to the Democrats of Wisconsin towards the ratification of the Cincinnati movement. After the Baltimore Convention a new meeting will be called to put in motion action looking to the election of the Judge of the Supreme Court. There is every indication of the enthusiastic endorsement of Greeley and Brown. The temporary Chairman indicated in his opening speech that the work of the convention would be substantially unanimous.

Election of Congressional Delegates in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., June 19, 1872.

The result of the Republican primary elections for Congressional delegates in Stark, Columbiana and Carroll counties is as follows: Stark, twenty-three: Walz, twenty-nine; Bruf, eighteen; Hunter, sixteen: Woodworth, twelve. Mahoning county, which is entitled to thirty-three delegates, holds an election on Saturday next. The Congressional convention will be held at Alliance on the 26th.

No More Cheap Rides to Political Meetings or State Fairs.

NEW YORK, June 19.—At a recent convention of the railway managers of the North Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroad lines, an agreement was made to sell hereafter no passenger tickets for political meetings or state fairs at reduced rates.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Convention of Narrow-Gauge Railroad Men in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The convention of narrow-gauge railroad men, locomotive and car builders and others directly and indirectly interested in the subject, convened at the Southern Hotel at about noon, between sixty and seventy delegates are present, and more expected. Hon. Erastus Wells, of St. Louis, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Col. E. Hurlbutd, of Georgia, Secretary. Various committees were appointed, and adjourned until afternoon. The delegates are principally from the South and West, and there is not a broad-gauge man among them.

At the afternoon session Erastus Wells, of St. Louis, was elected President, with a Vice President from each State represented, and L. H. Corn, of Missouri, and W. C. Richards, of Illinois, Secretaries. The afternoon was entirely devoted to a discussion of the merits and demerits of narrow gauge roads, in which Edmund Wragg, of Toronto, Col. Greenwood, of Denver, E. Hurlbut, of Georgia, W. C. Palmer, of Mississippi, T. A. Kavenesse, of Kansas City, and others participated. The discussion was very exhaustive, the main points of which will be embodied in the report of the committee appointed to consider the subject.

A Hotly Contested Horse Race at Union City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., June 19, 1872.

The races opened to-day with a fair attendance. In the trotting race for a purse of $200, the first heat was won by Jane Chaney, time 2:38¼; Jessie, second, Gay Boy, third. The second heat was won by Gay Boy, time 2:39; Charley second, Jessie third. The third heat was won by Charley, time 2:41; Jessie second, Maid third. The fourth heat was ruled a dead heat. The fifth heat was won by the Maid, Cousins second, Jessie third. The sixth heat was won by the Maid, Cousins second, Charley third. It 7:30 the race was postponed until decided, and it was thought best to postpone it until to-morrow.

A Speck of War in Kansas.

ELDORADO, June 19.—On the 1st of June an election was held in this county to determine the county seat, and resulted in a majority of two hundred for Augusta. The people opposed the election on the ground of illegality, and applied to Court for an order restraining the Commissioners from counting the vote. Yesterday about one hundred and fifty armed men, with teams, came here for the purpose of taking the county effects to Augusta by force, but the Eldorado people met them with arms, and no effort was made to carry out their design. Great excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained that there would be another raid, and possibly bloodshed. The Court decided that it could not issue an injunction, and no matters rest for the present.

The steamer Roma collided with the French vessel Ava near Shanghai May 4th, causing the sinking of the latter with fifty-four Chinese on board, all of whom were drowned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

German Anti-Jesuit Bill Passed.

A SHARP NOTE FROM THE POPE.

GERMANY AND THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

France to be Evacuated Soon.

The Pope Grows Belligerent.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, deploring the approaching enforcement of the law suppressing convents in Italy as a violation of international law. He says the constant encroachments on the rights of the Church by the Government of Italy violates morality and justice. Only a regard for her highest interests prevents the head of the Church from leaving Rome. The conflict between the Holy See and the Italian Government is tolerable, and a reconciliation impossible. The Pope cannot submit to such usurpations, and he requests Antonelli to protest against the forcible seizure of property.

Jesuits Proscribed—German Men-of-War Take Possession of Haytien Vessels.

BERLIN, June 19.—The bill proscribing Jesuits passed its third reading in the Reichstag by a vote of 181 to 93. Minister Delbruck closed the session of the Reichstag this afternoon.

An official dispatch from Port-au-Prince reports that on the 11th inst. the German men-of-war Vensa and Gazelle took forcible possession of two Haytien corvettes, and held them until the Haytiens paid the indemnity demanded by German merchants. No blood was shed.

Germany and the Next Pope.

BERLIN, June 19.—The *North German Gazette*, in a leading article, hints that Germany will make her influence felt in the election of the next Pope.

The Evacuation of France.

PARIS, June 19.—Negotiations for the evacuation of France are progressing rapidly between Thiers and Count Von Arnim. The departments of Marne and Haute Marne are to be evacuated in a few weeks after the signing of the convention, the details of which are nearly completed.

An American Steamship Struck by Lightning.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—During the prevailing severe thunder storm, the steamship Memphis, from New Orleans, was struck by lightning and immediately took fire. The fire raged several hours, and was finally extinguished. The loss is very heavy.

Railway Accidents.

PARIS, June 19.—Two trains came in collision at Juisy, on the Orleans Railway, to-day. Thirty persons were injured and several killed outright. The number of dead is not stated.

LONDON, June 19.—Several persons were wounded in the accident on the Midland Railroad, but none killed.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 19.—The decline in the price of Erie caused the failure of several dealers in that stock.

MADRID, June 19.—*The government* has received intelligence of the reappearance of Carlist insurgents in the provinces of Tarragona, Biscay and Galicia.

It is said that Valmaseda, Captain General of of Cuba, has resigned.

LONDON, June 19.—An accident occurred to a train on the Midland Railroad to-day.

The London and Atalanta crews have received a challenge from the Paris Boat Club.

A lock-out was begun to-day by the builders of this city. By this act 20,000 journeymen are thrown out of employment.

There is a rumor that Miss Nellie Grant is engaged to be married to a Scotch lord.

Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, was entertained by the Century Club last night. He made a brief speech, declaring that he had no fear that diplomatic complications would result in the failure of the Treaty of Washington. Delays were sometimes dangerous, but in affairs of this kind, more frequently pledges of safety.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 19.—The steamships City of London and Batavia, both from New York, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 19, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾. American securities dull; 5-20s of '62 90¾; do of '65 91¾; do of '67 91; 10-40s 90¾.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—5-20s of '62, 90¼.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes fell 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¼d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter 12s 8d; flour 25s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1872.

ON THE WAVE.

The excitement about labor strikes is on the wane, and promises to result most disastrously to the men. The Eight Hour League no longer attracts a concourse equal to the capacity of the Teutonic assembly rooms. This morning not more than 300 or 400 members were in attendance on the daily session. At the piano makers' meeting this morning a member arose and urged the men to go to work at once. He argued that the longer they held out they put off the more abject would be the surrender. A dispatch from Boston was received, stating that the fifth week was organizing there to go on a strike on the latter part of July. Peter Cooper has given a thousand dollars towards sustaining the cutters during their strike. The Singer sewing machine men are still out, and there does not appear any possibility of a speedy or satisfactory adjustment. The sugar refiners are in precisely the same condition as yesterday. The stable men and coach men of Brooklyn will strike Saturday unless paid $14 instead of $12 a week.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Board of Health have resolved that in future no human dead body shall be allowed to be buried in any vault or cemetery south of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and no vaults or cemeteries be opened for any purpose between May and November.

Prof. Thacher, of Yale College, has secured donations here sufficient to complete the new chapel of the college.

But two jurors were secured in the Stokes-Fisk murder case to-day.

The famous Jumel case will be soon tried again. The American claim will be reorganized the present summer and repurchase the property sold by Sheriff on Monday. It is said the liabilities of the firm, $75,000, will be liquidated by subscription.

The Orangemen expect, with police protection, to parade 5,000 men on the twelfth of July.

The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions call attention to the increasing number of beggars, and say the growing and adequate idea of the fraudulent deformities ought to be suppressed. They also call attention to the violation of the excise law in the sale of liquors on Sunday.

The estimates of the cost of running the departments of the Brooklyn city government for the year 1873 have been completed, and the amount aggregates $8,218,560—being an excess of $2,126,315.

An an emigrant train from Jersey City was passing over switches at Metuchen Station; this evening the express and six other cars ran off in such a manner as to obstruct both tracks. Two persons were injured—a lady having an arm severed and a gentleman a leg cut off. Considerable damage was done to the cars which ran off the track.

A committee of the New York Central Railroad strikers visited the shops of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company this afternoon, and requested the men employed there to join them in the strike for eight hours. A meeting of workmen was held and resolutions in favor of the present ten hour system carried unanimously.

Arrived, steamships Dernyter, from Antwerp, and China, from Liverpool.

Meeting of the Western Press Association in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held at the Tremont House, this city, at ten o'clock this morning. Nearly every paper in the Association was represented. The old officers of the Association were re-elected, the only change being that Mr. Slebeneck, of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, was added to the Executive Committee, and William Penn Nixon, of the St. Louis *Jubilcon*, was elected on the Executive Committee in place of N. H. Hosmer, formerly of the Missouri *Democrat*. At one o'clock the members of the Association took carriages for a drive through the burnt district. This afternoon they will go upon an excursion to Hyde Park, where a banquet and ball will be given this evening.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The members of the Associated Press, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen and ladies of this city, made an excursion to Hyde Park this evening, where there was a handsome collation and afterwards dancing. The party broke up at midnight and returned to the city by a special train on the Illinois Central Railroad. Everybody was delighted with the entertainment, which was given by the local press. The Board of Directors for the ensuing year are as follows: H. N. Walker, of Detroit *Free Press*, President; H. E. Bissell, of Detroit *Tribune*, Secretary; Joseph Medill, of Chicago *Tribune*; Richard Smith, of Cincinnati *Gazette*; Wm. Haldeman, of Louisville *Courier-Journal*; W. D. Bickmill, of Dayton *Journal*; Joseph G. Steneneck, of Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, and Wm. Hyde of St. Louis *Republican*. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Medill, Smith and Haldeman, as heretofore.

National Division Sons of Temperance.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The twenty-eighth annual session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America convened here to-day. The Most Worthy Patriarch's report was read. It calls attention to the difficulty in the South about charters, the Grand Division in some of the States having refused to recognize the colored lodges in their jurisdiction or admit them to membership. He recommends that he be empowered to grant charters to colored lodges. The report of the Most Worthy Scribe shows that there has been a net decrease in membership of 4,000, on account of the difficulty alluded to. Standing committees were appointed and the reports appropriately referred. A lively fight is anticipated on the colored question. In the evening the members of the National Division were formally received at the First Baptist Church by the Grand Division of Illinois. Brief addresses were made by M. W. Ross, R. W. Pragson and M. W. P. Benson. The Division will be in session until next Saturday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Division of Sons of Temperance of America commenced its annual session in Chicago yesterday morning. Delegations are present from every State and Territory in the Union and the British Provinces.

The Methodist episcopal ministers of Cincinnati and vicinity have been investigating the charges published in the newspapers against the Rev. M. J. Cramer, U. S. Minister to Denmark, and declare them to be without foundation in fact.

The eight-hour movement in Philadelphia has been a sorry failure.

The small-pox excitement at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., has subsided, and the closing exercises will be proceeded with.

One hundred Iowa editors, who have been rusticating at Salt Lake, started east yesterday.

The ceremony of breaking ground on the Utah, Idaho and Montana Railroad took place yesterday at Corrinne.

By the destruction of a seaport in the Japanese Island of Zeckshu, by an earthquake, five hundred persons perished.

Maj. J. R. Firth, Superintendent of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, died yesterday of injuries received in an accident on that road on the 8th inst. He was from Boston, and considered one of the ablest and most energetic railroad managers in the West.

Peter Jaster, a German, charged with the rape and murder of Miss Hambleh, near Nashville, under peculiarly atrocious circumstances, has been tried and acquitted. Jaster was out of money, traveling on foot from Louisville to Nashville, and happened in the vicinity of the scene of the murder on the day it was perpetrated. The Germans of Nashville employed able counsel and saved an innocent man.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Settlement of the Canadian Abduction Case.

THE PRISONER SAFE IN JAIL.

The "Patriot" Out for Greeley.

Total Reduction of the Revenue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1872.

The Abducted Man Found.

The government detective who arrested the man in Canada has been found. He arrived here to-day, having been sent from South Carolina to the District Attorney. His prisoner is safe in jail. The State Department has been busy with the case to-day, and Le Bourneuf will unconditionally be sent back to Canada. Mr. Thornton has not presented a formal demand for him.

A Change of Front.

The *Patriot*, the Democratic organ in this city, which has hitherto bitterly opposed Greeley, this morning says in regard to his nomination that "nothing but wilful blindness can refuse to recognize the signs which are manifest to be mistaken. For the first time in the history of the party a candidate for the Presidency is urged whose career has been signalled by intense hostility to its principles, its distinctive ideas and its success. To those who cherish the very name of Democracy as the symbol of a great popular cause, and who have been educated to honor the traditions associated with Jefferson and Jackson, the first suggestion of such a departure startles the mind, and is repelled as a thought of treachery or fatidelity; but when the abnormal situation is calmly considered, and men reflect how such a possibility came to be presented, reason resumes its sway, and this instructive repugnance is soothed by patriotic persuasion." The *Patriot* sets forth its belief that Greeley lacks strength as follows: "It is absurd to suppose that Mr. Greeley or any other candidate has the remotest prospect of election without the cordial and compact support of the Democracy. Calculation which begin by admitting a partial loss of that vote must end by confessing disastrous defeat. One of the strongest objections pressed against Mr. Greeley has been his failure thus far to develope any large following from the Republicans, which was alleged at the outset to be his peculiar element of strength, from his long and pronounced connection with that party. The fact is not denied, and the explanation that the disaffected are waiting for action at Baltimore, in order to show their hands, may be creditative to their candor, but it is far from being complimentary to their professed principles."

The Revenue Reduction.

The Treasury Department has carefully revised the items of reduction under the new revenue law, and finds the total amount of reduction $65,932,761; distributed as follows: Tariff, $11,933,193; free list, $19,239,576; internal revenue, $20,651,000.

Alexis.

Private advices from Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, represent the fleet of the Grand Duke Alexis still there.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1872.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Fish was engaged with the President for some time this afternoon, and Secretary Belknap had an interview of considerable duration this morning.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President left Washington to-night for Long Branch. On Saturday the President will be in New York to take farewell of Hon. Son Ulysses, who will leave for Europe for educational purposes. The President will not again come to Washington until the 5th of July, unless important public business demands his presence before that time.

TELEGRAPHIC CONUNDRUM.

Secretary Fish received telegrams to-day from Geneva, but not being intelligible, he ordered that they be repeated.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail on Tuesday from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, with probably areas of light rain over the upper lake region; light to fresh southerly winds, veering to westerly, northwest in the Ohio valley; light to fresh easterly to southerly winds for the Southern States; light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly for the New England and Middle States.

Racing at Boston—Fastest Time on Record.

BOSTON, June 19.—The Mystic Park races were attended by a very large crowd to-day. The great contest was between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, mile heats, three in five, to harness. In the second heat the Maid made the fastest time over mile track on record, 2:16¾. Summary: G. Maid, 1, 1, 1; Lucy, 2, 2, 2. Time: First heat—Quarter 36, half 1:04, mile 2:16; second heat—Quarter 34, half 1:05, mile 2:16¾; third heat—Quarter 35, half 1:10, mile 2:19¾.

Army of the Potomac Artillery Association.

BOSTON, June 19.—The first annual meeting of the Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac, held here this afternoon, was well attended by comrades. There was also a number of distinguished guests, among whom were Gov. Washburn, Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, Gov. Wilmot, of New Brunswick, Gov. Harvey, of Kansas, and Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan. General Wm. F. Barry was elected President for the ensuing year.

Extra Session of Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Legislature convened in extra session to-day to either redistrict the State or amend the present law so that four additional Presidential electors may be legally elected. Governor Brown sent in a message recommending the amendment of the law so that the additional electors may be elected at large. The Senate adopted a concurrent resolution to adjourn at four P. M. to-morrow. The House, after some discussion as to what was best to do, adjourned till three P. M. to-morrow.

Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—A saloon keeper named Jacob Theis, became involved in a difficulty with Michael Nussbaum, a cattle dealer, at a saloon in the eastern part of the city last night, when Christian Martin, Theis's brother-in-law, seeing that Theis was getting the worse of the encounter, threw a large bowl at Nussbaum, striking him on the right temple, shattering his skull and causing instantaneous death.

Enthused Southern Editorial Excursionists.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 19.—At a meeting of the Southern editors to-day, now on an excursion North, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in leaving Niagara, we cannot do so without giving assurances of fealty to the Union and the determination of the people we represent to share the common prosperity with their brethren of the North.

Comet Seen in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 19.—Last evening a comet appeared a little southeast of midheaven. Moving rapidly and somewhat irregularly, it passed across the sky northeasterly, and disappeared. Apparently about the size of Venus, it came out like a star of the first magnitude. The tail was wavey and luminous, like rose-colored vapor. It was in sight six minutes.

STATE POLITICS.

Following is the full Republican ticket in Westmoreland county: For Congress, Wesley Wilson, subject to the decision of conferees; Constitutional Convention, A. M. Fulton; Assembly, John A. Stevenson, William Larimer; Register and Recorder, Lewis Thompson; Commissioner, Amos Trout; Poor Director, Isaac Wentzel; Auditor, George A. Weimer.

The Oil City *Daily Register* has come out as an organ of the Democratic party. It puts on new type and new politics together.

The Republican primary elections in Forest county will be held on Saturday.

DURING the last two years Fall River has outstripped Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester in its productions, and become the chief seat of the cotton manufacture of America. Commencing less than half a century since in iron works upon a small stream, with a capital of less than $24,000, it has by its untiring industry gradually expanded its business, until it has become a seat of vast manufactures of both iron and cotton, giving employment to several railways and steamers and many thousand operatives. Its spindles have increased during the last year from half a million to a million, with a prospect of gaining another quarter of a million the present year.

Texas, Texas.

Five hundred and twenty half chests new crop teas in bond in this city, samples of which may be seen at our office, by dealers wishing to buy. Of this stock, we are now selling freely, to be delivered on or immediately after July 1st, at from 18 to 20 cents lower than present New York prices. The advantage in buying of us consists not only in that we sell teas cheaper than they can be sold in New York, but also in having them delivered at once after 1st prox. As those depending on supplies from the East will experience great delay by the rush there will be in getting goods out of bond, and also from the fact that the goods to be transmitted will greatly exceed for a time the shipping capacity of railroads. A. Chandlee & Co.

Ayers's Latin School.

The tenth monthly examination for the year will be held to-morrow morning, commencing at nine o'clock. Committee—John A. Emery, Esq., W. S. Jennings, Esq., N. W. Shafer, Esq., and Wm. J. Sawyer.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

Try White River Flour.

Best flour for the money in the country.

No time lost. Delicious ten minute biscuit can be made by using the Banner Baking Powder. rh

Lippincott's Soda Fountains

Are the best. Call and see samples at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 88 Market street, near Fifth avenue. tf

The White River Flour.

For sale only at the Checkered Front, the great flour and grocery house. T. C. Jenkins.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SHIPPING Clerk, by a Young Man of experience, who can furnish excellent references. Address A. B. this office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO has had experience in putting up prescriptions. Best of reference recommended. Address Druggist, Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abell's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office, 100 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—IMMEDIATELY, a Blacksmith for Iron Homes. To one that understands his business a steady job and good wages. Address AKRON HAME COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—LABORERS—300 LABORERS immediately, on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad. Apply to J. McKARNEY, on the Road, or at the company's Office, South Pittsburgh, near Monongahela Bridge.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC, five Business Men to solicit orders for the "Aldine," an Illustrated Monthly Journal, claimed to be the handsomest paper in the world, a representative and champion of American Art. Town and Country Rights given. Address Aldine, P. O. Box 678, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—100 COAL Miners at "Chippewa Mines," situated on C., M. V. and D. Railroad, Clinton Station, Summit county, Ohio. Houses for ten families. Coal four to four and one half feet thick. One dollar and five cents per ton for mining. Address FRANK MILLIOF, Superintendent, Clinton, Summit county, Ohio, or L. CRAWFORD & SONS, Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—TEACHERS—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of Directors of New Bellevue School District, up to July 24, 1872, for 10 Teachers, as follows: One Principal and High School Teacher at $1,200, per Month; one High School Teacher at $80 per Month; two Grammar School Teachers at $45 per Month; two Intermediate Teachers at $40 per Month; four Primary School Teachers at $35 per Month. Examination July 27, 1872. The examination by County Superintendent will be held July 25, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. A. D. GILLILAND, Secretary.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF Men Wanted to give good references as to character and industry, to sell the American Button Hole Over Seaming and Complete Sewing Machine in city and country. Liberal inducements offered. JAMES ESPY, General Agent, 178 Liberty street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A HANDSOME SUITE OF furnished Rooms, with Board, at 188 Second ave.

BOARDING—A LARGE SECOND STORY Front Room, suitable for a Lady and Gentleman, or two single Gentlemen, 150 Third avenue.

BOARDING—TWO NICE FRONT Rooms, with good Board, can be secured by applying immediately, at 62 Liberty street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE Business, located on one of the principal streets of Allegheny City; has been established for several years, and doing a good cash trade. In connection with the Feed business there is ample room and is a first-class location for a Family Grocery and general store business. This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence, inside so to get into an established trade. For further information address "Business," Commercial office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class Bakery, Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon, doing from 220 to 250 barrels a year's work. Everything complete for carrying on a first-class business, with horse and wagon and good bread route. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. References: Rowser Bros., Fifteenth street, Allegheny, or address JOHN C. KLOFENSTEIN, Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

FOR SALE—FEED STORE—THE Stock, Good Will and large Warehouse situated at No. 50 Ohio street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city, having an established trade and doing an extensive business. Cash or approved paper. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars inquire at above number. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND Floor, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge. Good business location. tf

FOR RENT—ON THIRD FLOOR, TWO Rooms suitable for Offices or Sleeping Rooms in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—THAT large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169, second door, convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for a manufacturing purpose. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE Dwelling, No. 162 Sheffield street, Allegheny, containing Nine Rooms, Bath Room, Stationary Wash Stands, Marble Mantles, Hot and Cold Water, with all other Modern Conveniences. Inquire of Frazier Brothers, 158 Pennsylvania avenue, and Ohio avenue, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 4 M'KENZIE Blower, a good order. Inquire at Foundry D. DEHAVEN & SONS, No. 18 West Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND ENGINE and Boiler. Engine 7:16 inches; Boiler 32 inches by 16 feet. Also, 1 No. 4 Talc Shear. H. R. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—AT BRUSHTON STATION, Pennsylvania Railroad, three Acres and front of 150 feet. Apply to EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SECOND-HAND Boilers of all sizes, Flue, Cylinder and Tubular. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Railroad, Allegheny.

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in the city. Manufactured by WHITLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WEDDING AND Family Rye Whisky, free or in bond; all ages, of the brands. Each bottle guaranteed. Orders to be addressed to JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—BROWN MARE—FIFTEEN hands high; can trot close to three minutes; afraid of locomotive; sold only for want of use. Can be seen at R. H. PATTERSON & CO.'s Livery Stables, corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS an established Manufacturing Business; very little capital and skill required; will guarantee a profit of one thousand dollars a year. Profits from 100 to over 200 per cent. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call immediately at No. 123 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we are prepared to fill orders for all sizes in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK, Lease, Good Will and Fixtures of the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Business lately conducted by William Miller & Co., and formerly by Miller & Ricketson, at No. 221 and 223 Liberty street. Finishing Lumber, including the premises, or by letter, to FRANKLIN B. GOSEN, Administrator of Estate of Wm. Miller, deceased, 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots for business standing; each one of 24 feet each on Penn avenue and running back 131 feet to 24 foot alley. Inquire of Finishing Lumber, Dwelling House on rear of Lots, being situate between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, Penn avenue. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 1014 Penn

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1872.

In our article on "The Brewers' Congress," in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, through an oversight in proof-reading, we were made absurdly to exaggerate the number of breweries in the United States. The number reported at the Congress was three thousand, and not three millions.

It is understood that, with characteristic unselfish patriotism, Vice President COLFAX will take the stump in Indiana and canvass the State for the success of the Republican ticket, thus removing effectually any shade of dissatisfaction that may have existed among his more ardent supporters on account of the nomination of Senator WILSON. What a refreshing contrast this affords to the course of some others. "'Tis not in nature to command success," but Mr. COLFAX has done more—he has deserved it.

In estimating the probabilities of the Presidential contest it should not be forgotten that the religious press of the country—a most potent and powerful influence—is almost unanimously opposed to the election of Mr. GREELEY. A large majority of the Protestant portion of the religious press have earnestly pronounced in favor of the Republican candidates, while the leading Catholic organs—including those most hostile to the administration—have declared their unqualified hostility to the Cincinnati ticket. This is a matter of considerable importance, and cannot fail to exert a good deal of weight in determining the issues of the campaign.

An improvement has been perfected on the DANKS antomatic puddling furnace in England, by which the molten cast iron is run in a thin sheet between rollers revolving at different velocities, with water within the rollers to keep them cool, and the metal is thus powdered. A proper proportion of oxide of iron is then intimately mixed with the powdered iron, and the mixture is delivered from a hopper on to a succession of slowly rotating rollers which are covered with a suitable coating of infusible material. The rollers are kept to the temperature necessary for puddling by a furnace built over them, and when the iron is delivered by the last roller it is puddled iron. This may have interest for some of our Pittsburgh manufacturers.

EDWARD A. POLLARD, the Southern historian of the "Lost Cause," has just issued a political pamphlet in which he glowingly sets forth the claims of Mr. GREELEY upon the Democracy, North and South. The author very truly says that "the Democratic party, to support Mr. GREELEY for President, is not asked to give up any of the opinions which distinguished it as a party, and which may be necessary to maintain its organization and principles. It is a portion of the Republican party that has come to them, not they who have gone o the Republican party." This writer considers the Cincinnati movement to be as unconditional a surrender as was LEE's submission at Appomattox. Mr. POLLARD is supposed to know a good deal about Lost Causes, and hence should make quite a valuable auxiliary to the coalition.

In answer to a recent article in the Philadelphia *Press*, stating that three-fourths of the Republican newspapers of the State ignore our candidate for Governor, and that there is a growing dissatisfaction with the ticket among the people, a correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin* shows that of the one hundred and seventy-five Republican journals in the State, nearly all have hoisted the name of General HARTRANFT, in connection with the whole State ticket, at their head; the Philadelphia *Press*, Lancaster *Express*, and a few insignificant papers of small circulation and influence, whose combined opposition probably will not affect more than five hundred votes, being the only exceptions. The *Bulletin* editorially states its belief that the real reason of Col. FORNEY's otherwise inexplicable course is to be found in connection with the EVANS war claims, and says "we express this opinion, regretfully, and after a fruitless search in all other directions for a satisfactory answer to the questions so frequently asked concerning this subject."

The opinion expressed by us a few days ago that the opposition would probably devote even more energy and effort to secure the election of Democratic Congressmen and local representatives than of the candidates placed in nomination by the Baltimore Convention receives corroboration from the tone of a number of Democratic journals with respect to the same matter. A leading Democratic GREELEY paper reasons, and thinks that coalitionists throughout the country should also reason, that from a hundred to a hundred and fifty anti-administration Representatives in Congress can be elected if proper exertions are put forth, and it points out that the Senate, which now numbers seventeen Democrats and eight or nine Liberal Republicans, needs only a gain of twelve to give the anti-administration element a majority. "When Congress is ours," it says, "we have control of the Government," and therefore urges that special attention be paid to carrying Congressional and local districts for the opposition nominees. It is evident that some of the hottest work of the campaign is to be done in this part of the political field, and we therefore reiterate the counsel we recently gave, that from this time forward until the close of the struggle our friends in the various States omit no effort to keep the movement of their local canvas fully abreast with the progress of the national campaign.

In the course of some observations concerning the COMMERCIAL's late remarks on the Democratic outcry against the supplemental enforcement act, the *Post* says that "powers are now vested by Congress and the President which, had they been claimed twenty-five years ago, would have produced a perfect whirlwind of indignation." Not to enter upon a discussion as to the right of the sovereign people to confer whatever "powers" on Congress and the Executive they see fit, within the limitations of the Constitution, to do, it is perhaps a sufficient answer to the above to suggest that the Democratic party has itself chiefly to thank for whatever changes, unpleasant to it, have been effected in the conduct and policy of the Government since the period mentioned. The Bourbons of humanity always make each successive advance in civilization more thorough, through their stolid opposition to every healthful movement and evolution of the age. A good many memorable events have transpired within the past twenty-five years, but the *Post* seems wholly to ignore the fact that we have had a civil war, followed by the emancipation and enfranchisement of a race, and that the party of whose principles it is an exponent set itself over in square and inflexible opposition to every liberating and lifting step which the altered circumstances of the times demanded. And yet it is likely that after the deluge the face of the earth was somewhat changed.

The object of the conference called by Senator SCHURZ, WM. C. BRYANT, ex-Secretary COX, and others, which assembles in New York today, is variously explained by the different branches of the opposition. On the one hand it is intimated that it is called primarily in antagonism to Mr. GREELEY, while on the other it is stated that, with one exception, all the signers of the call will heartily support the Cincinnati ticket. It is pretty evident, however, that the supporters of Mr. GREELEY not only did not want the conference to be held, but that they were somewhat unpleasantly surprised when they ascertained that the call had been issued. Moreover, it looks a little singular that men should be called together from all parts of the country for the purpose of effecting a union which, it is claimed, they have already resolved upon. However, it is useless to speculate upon what will or will not be done. If the object of the meeting is to contrive a plan for defeating Mr. GREELEY's nomination at Baltimore, it will probably be found too late. The New York *World*, indeed, frankly confesses that Mr. GREELEY cannot be defeated by any offer to substitute some other outside candidate. So large a portion of the Democratic party is already committed to him, that, it holds, there is no possibility of defeating him at Baltimore except by a straight Democratic ticket, and that if the conference aims at anything different, it will not be of the slightest political consequence. As for Mr. ADAMS, the *World* says it is certain he would not accept a Democratic nomination under present circumstances. Altogether, it is a very pretty quandary.

Readers may be interested in knowing that whatever gratification or advantage accrues to Boston or the United States, from the presence of the *Kaiser Franz Gardemusik corps* at the great jubilee festival they owe to Prince BISMARCK. The great GILMORE naturally first applied to War Minister VON ROON for the use of the corps, but he positively declined to grant the petition on the ground that the military class would be degraded by participation in any such colossal money speculation. Then BISMARCK took the matter in hand, and seems to have had no great difficulty in getting the consent of the Emperor and some leading authorities of the War Department. In the selection of a leader for the band the Royal Music Director, HERMAN SAHR, was preferred, and as his substitute in case of disability, OTTO KRAMER. Mr. SAHR receives $600, Mr. KRAMER $400, and each of the musicians $200, with free passage, free commons in America, and a proportionate share in the gross proceeds of a monster concert to be given as a benefit. One half of their wages was paid in advance. Less interest, however, attaches to these small details than to the main fact, that a Power so long and absolutely controlled by Red Tape and old traditions as the Prussian war office, entered into such a transaction with our great GILMORE. It is surely a striking illustration of Prince BISMARCK's civil mindedness and of the German Emperor's good nature.

Cincinnatians are again exercised on the coal question. It is asserted that there is a combination among the up-river dealers to enforce extortionate demands, and the railroad companies and City Councils are called upon to assist in breaking the river monopoly. Pittsburgh coal is now fourteen cents per bushel afloat, and dealers and consumers in Cincinnati are not willing to pay the price. The *Gazette* "is informed" that large quantities of coal are now mined on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and that the company has facilities for delivering thirty thousand bushels daily. The charge for transportation is about six cents per bushel, and the cost of coal at the mines is seven cents in the cars—or thirteen cents per bushel. Deducting per centage of loss on account of inferiority, this would be dear compared with Pittsburgh coal. But it is suggested that if large contracts were made by manufacturers and others, so as to guarantee constant employment of the cars, the railroad company would increase its facilities to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels per day, and cheapen both the transportation and the first cost; in other words, that the coal could be purchased for six cents and transported for five. Some persons might prefer to use Indiana coal at eleven cents per bushel, rather than pay fourteen cents for the Pittsburgh article, but it would not be regarded as good economy in this region. Cincinnatians should not regard fourteen cents per bushel as an exorbitant price for Western Pennsylvania coal, all things considered. The risks of shipment are very great, and it is only by employing immense capital that merchants can make the business pay. Private consumers in this city, where fuel is always abundant, pay ten and eleven cents per bushel without grumbling; and when coal is carried five hundred miles, at great risk and expense for shipment, and offered "afloat" at fourteen cents, it is unjust to characterize our merchants as monopolists or extortionists. By refusing to pay fair living rates during the summer season, the Cincinnatians have compelled our merchants to carry their coal to more distant markets; and in the winter season, when the demand was imperative, they have paid almost double that price, and have been glad to get it at that. It remains to be seen whether they will repeat this folly.

The Prince of Wales is again in the hottest of hot water. Returning from Italy and spending a few days in Paris, Wales found himself, it seems, wholly unable to resist the fascinations which proved fatal to his reputation some years ago, and millions of tongues are wagging over his relapse. After a railway journey of seventeen hours from Geneva to Paris, the uninteresting invalid, instead of going to bed, as he ought in common decency to have done, went to see an indecent piece performed in one of the most indecent theaters of that wicked city. This would have been bad by itself and the occasion of much scandal; but, the very next evening he took his wife to witness a still more indecent performance in a still more indecent place. And so on and so on, while they remained in Paris. To intensify the general horror and disgust excited by Wales's conduct, the correspondents are careful to report that the places of amusement thus assiduously patronized by the Prince, are places to which no French gentleman even pretending to respectability, ever goes and much less takes his wife. This royal scandal may to some seem unworthy of mention or thought, especially at our distance from the scene. Really as a part of the chronicle of the time it is about as important as anything that has lately attracted the attention of the world. Such behavior cannot be insignificant or without consequences in the heir apparent of the British crown, whose recovery from a dangerous sickness only a few weeks ago was the occasion of the thanksgiving services which all remember. It is impossible not to reflect that those demonstrations of vehement loyalty were largely an expression of hopes founded on the probable effects of the Prince's recent peril upon his character, and that the stories of misconduct which Americans read almost with indifference convey bitter disappointment and blight to all such illusions. WALES is no longer a boy or even a very young man, and by his lapse into the old evil ways he has probably revived all the odium which his illness had effaced, and confirmed his reputation as a reprobate for whose reformation it would be folly to hope.

The Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* treats lightly the suggestion of an English-American journal, that the defensive power of Germany is seriously endangered by emigration. It says that within the last twenty-five years Germany has perhaps given to foreign countries a million of men capable of bearing arms, not only without any interference with her defensive national strength, but considerably to the enhancement of the same. The withdrawal through emigration is, it seems, fully compensated by the natural increase of the population, "for," the *Volksblatt* says, "in Germany fortunately the fashion of infanticide does not yet prevail as it does among the native-born population of a certain other land." No doubt our contemporary alludes to our North American aborigines, some of whose tribes are undoubtedly addicted to the horrible custom of destroying their female children in infancy. Or, the allusion may possibly be to the Rajpoots of India, to whom daughters prove a most oppressive burden, as the custom of their caste makes it necessary to portion each of them as a preliminary condition to marriage. In either case the allusion seems somewhat obscure. With reference to the burden of the paragraph, the denial of the weakening of Germany through emigration, it may be correct enough as regards the actual condition of the country. Certainly it has not yet been fatally or seriously weakened by the withdrawal of its population. It is, however, equally certain that leading German politicians, if the press justly represents them, are not a little concerned in view of the increasing tendency of the people to seek homes in other countries. And not only the press, but the steps proposed or actually taken in high quarters to arrest the tide of emigration, unmistakably evince the anxiety with which it is regarded by German statesmen. We need hardly say that in a highly civilized country whatever interferes with the general prosperity lessens its powers of defense.

Late letters from Brazil report two or three subjects of some little popular excitement in DON PEDRO's empire. For one thing, the Emperor has added vastly to his popularity by abolishing the custom of hand-kissing as an expression of homage to himself. It will be remembered that when in Europe last year, DON PEDRO gave great satisfaction to the Liberals everywhere by his exceedingly plain, republican manners, and freedom from pomp and pretension. His subjects of the Liberal persuasion were, therefore, not a little surprised that one of his first acts on returning home was to appoint a reception at which his hand would be presented for the customary salutation. It was the last time, as in consequence, it should seem, of the dissatisfaction caused by the ceremony, DON PEDRO has formally abolished the fashion forever by edict. Another subject of agitation has been the act of the Bishop of Rio in depriving one of his priests of the prerogatives of preaching and hearing confessions, by way of punishment for participating in a Masonic celebration. As the celebration was in honor of the present Prime Minister of the Empire, the act of the Bishop shows that ecclesiastical dignitaries are as bold and uncompromising in asserting the authority of their church in Brazil as they are in Germany. Finally, we learn that the Brazilians consider the late act of the American Senate equivalent to a gift of ten millions of dollars a year to the coffee-planters of that part of the world.

New Jersey is ambitious of rivaling Liverpool as a port of commerce. Within the past few weeks improvements have been started which, when completed, will give nearly two miles of docks, with a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any draft entering the harbor. These docks and basins, when finished, will have nothing to compare with them except those of London and Liverpool.

The Commencement Exercises at Hollidaysburg Seminary, in this State, are now in progress. Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Allegheny, delivers the address before the Literary Association. This institution has a number of pupils from Pittsburgh and vicinity, some of whom, we observe from the programme, are set down as prominent actors in the exercises.

The Commencement season is again upon us. At old Dartmouth, next Wednesday, Edward Everett Hale, editor of *Old and New*, delivers the address before the united literary societies, and Walt Whitman reads the poem.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new invention in the way of rolling stock, called the drover palace car, is now being used on some of the western roads. The sleeping apartment, occupying one-half of the car, is for the exclusive use of drovers and men in charge of stock. The other half is for the use of train men, and is furnished with a cupola or look-out, enabling train men or drovers to pass out readily, and giving them easy and safe access to any part of the train.

Nicaragua has a lake of mineral water, which is said not only to cure cutaneous diseases, but to take away all appetite for liquors.

The New York *Tribune* has a club of nearly one hundred subscribers in Greenville, South Carolina. A few years ago a single subscriber was clubbed nearly to death in the same town.

Syracuse, New York, rejoices in the possession of a young man who has a double voice. The effect of his singing is said to be wonderful. He should be engaged to speak and sing for the Liberal cause, at once.

Boston is beginning to import Japanese paper clothing. The paper from which the articles are made is wholly water proof, is thin and light, an overcoat weighing only two pounds. The goods are capable of being washed several times, and will last a number of months.

The judge of the municipal court in Boston has taken a new departure from the established custom in regard to liquor trials, and announced that hereafter the burden of proof would be on the defendant to show that he had not been convicted before in a liquor case.

The growing tendency of women to adopt grave pursuits is exemplified in a female sexton of a Chicago church, who does not consider herself unsexed on account of her occupation.

Sisal hemp, having been found to constitute an excellent material for paper, is being gathered and shipped in large quantities from the sea islands of Florida.

A Western woman has invented a species of field gun, which is represented as being more destructive than any weapon of the kind out. The barrel has a series of grooves and tongues.

Prices are not always lowest when supplies are most plentiful. The cost of gas was reduced in Washington immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

One of the most valuable achievements of the new Chicago is that of comfortable street cars. They are open and airy, and furnished with double cane seated chairs where everybody knows how much space he is entitled to. A very small fire in some other cities would possibly be not amiss, if it were certain that a similar improvement would follow.

The classic little Capital of Switzerland has bedecked itself with flags, in honor of the august Board of Arbitration.

The manufacturers of Newark, New Jersey, are to have an Industrial Exhibition, beginning on the 20th of next August and continuing for several weeks. That city is itself a most wonderful monument to the manufacturing enterprise of our country. The proposed exhibition will, therefore, be of great public value and interest.

A Boston marble firm employs sixty workmen in Carrara, Italy, and is perfectly willing its American hands should strike, because it can get its work done cheaper abroad. Their home workmen call them marble-hearted.

Interesting geographical discoveries have been made in Central Asia by a native soldier in the British East Indian army. He was trained as an explorer by the officers of the great trigonometrical survey of India, who taught him how to make scientific measurements whereby to ascertain the latitue, longitude, and height above the level of the sea, of the localities which he visited.

The Farragut monument is to be thrown open to competition. This is a step in the right direction, and will give general satisfaction to the artistic world. It only remains for the proper authorities to issue circulars giving full information about the conditions of competition. The sum voted for the erection of the memorial is twenty thousand dollars.

Some conception of the immense iron demand in the United States may be inferred from the fact that it requires fully one-half of all the American iron produced to build our railroads and keep them in repair.

The extraordinary public manifestations in England in favor of the Tichborne claimant seem to be producing some effect upon the government prosecutors. According to the London *Law Times*, the government is going to curtail the expenses of the prosecution by confining the evidence to only what can be obtained in England.

A Boston woman of ninety lately got a mercenary youth of a quarter that age to marry her on promise of an income of five thousand dollars a year while she lived and a life interest in her estate after her death. The tune of "Old Hundred" throws him into paroxysms of rage.

A French scientist argues that mankind are not fit to be trusted with steam, and that moral and physical degeneracy will inevitably result from the changes which steam has produced in civilization.

The propensity of Americans for relic-hunting is well illustrated by the fact that every piece of the Paris Vendome column was found by the authorities of the republic except five, and four of the five had been secreted by adventurous Americans.

English geographers predict that the final laurels of Polar discovery will be wrung from their countrymen by German or Swedish navigators, unless a fresh effort is made by England at once.

A New York lawyer is said to have invented a type-setting machine which will do the work of four men with complete success. It is a somewhat curious fact that during this age of invention scarcely any improvement has been made in types or type setting since the early days of the art of printing.

PERSONAL.

The following story is related of Captain Colvocoresses, who was recently murdered in such a mysterious manner in Connecticut: During the war he had command of the corvette St. Mary's, and was on duty at Valparaiso, Chili, when a powerful Spanish squadron was threatening it. One morning he sailed into the harbor between the Spanish fleet and the city, and was informed by the Spanish admiral that he intended to bombard the city, and unless he moved his sloop the Spaniards would not be responsible for the consequences. This roused the ire of the Greek, and he hastened to inform the Spanish admiral, in language that was a model of explicitness and force, that the St. Mary's was anchored to his perfect satisfaction, and would remain where she was, and added further: "In the event of a bombardment of the city, I beg of you, sir, to have a care that none of your shot touch the hull of the St. Mary's. I am perfectly aware of the weakness of my corvette in comparison with the powerful squadron of her Most Catholic majesty now blockading the port, but I beg, sir, to remind you that the flag that floats at her peak represents three thousand guns on the sea." The Chilenos affrighted the immunity of their city for a long time afterward to his refusal, and whenever he appeared on shore made the hills ring with the vivas for the "brave American."

Two members of the Shaker community at Watervliet, Ohio, were married in Dayton last week. The bridegroom is about forty years old, and has been a member of the society nearly thirty years. The bride is about thirty. The former's ... he had faithfully endeavored to keep ... nath of the society, and live up to its doctrines and beliefs, but that now convinced that their mode of life is unnatural, he is resolved to follow it no more.

Representative Wall, of Florida, is authority for the statement that, on Saturday last, Sumner told a large number of colored delegates and others who waited on him, that he would not oppose any ticket on which Mr. Wilson's name was placed. Doubtful.

The English literary and scientific world is just now a good deal exercised with a little bit of domestic romance. A gentleman well known in the world of letters and practical science, who during the last administration received a permanent post under government, has lately taken to himself a wife in the person (to use his own language) "a blue eyed peasant girl." He writes to his friends that his bride is quite uneducated, and that her chief accomplishment is bird's nesting and climbing up apple trees. He has gone abroad with his wife, and means to educate her, believing fully that she is a born lady.

Pope Pius IX. attained the twenty-sixth year of his Pontificate last Sunday. He succeeded Pope Gregory XVI. on June 16, 1846, and was crowned on the 21st of the same month. Thousands of persons, representing all the nations of the earth, presented themselves at the Vatican and congratulated him on the enjoyment of the anniversary.

A large party of tourists from Austria has just arrived in New York. It includes the Count de Festetits, a near relative of Prince Metternich, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, and other noblemen desirous of studying our industrial institutions, for the purpose of the forthcoming Vienna Industrial Exhibition. They are now in attendance at the Boston musical festival.

The Japanese Government has engaged Mr. Henry M. Smith, a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York, to open a coal mine and erect a blast furnace in Japan.

The Hassler expedition has reached Valparaiso, and has begun to explore the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Prof. Agassiz and his assistants have secured many new scientific treasures; and his visit to the well-worn, familiar coast of Peru has already given it a new and strange interest.

THE OLD MEN'S GRANT MEETING.

Well, wife, we've had a meetin' at the school house on the hill;
And I was chosen chairman to keep the old men still,
But I found I couldn't do it; each man down his cane would plant,
And shout with all the voice he had, "I'm goin' in for Grant."

We talked about the four past years, what great things had been done;
How the nation's debt had melted like the snow before the sun;
We said, to keep it meltin', to do a better thing we can't,
Than to stick and hang together, and all go in for Grant!

We all looked through our spectacles upon the naked facts,
Then drew the veil of charity o'er giant Sumner's acts;
We said, "We like you, Sumner, but go your way we can't"—
Then made the school house echo with a rousing shout for Grant.

We didn't have much charity for Trumbull or for Schurz;
They stand around the party gate, a pair of snarling curs;
Their speeches cannot harm us nor make Grant toe their mark;
He's an old Galena tanner and knows how to handle Bark.

We talked about Grant's smokin—we thought it no great sin;
To vote that out of office, we might vote a worse one in;—
And seein' we were smokers, 'twouldn't do for us to rant,
So we lit our pipes together and smoked the health of Grant.

In the days of the rebellion none of us could go and fight,
But we read from morn till evening how he battled for the right.
He has been the nation's servant in the days of peace and war,
And treason melts before him like the smoke of his cigar.

After I'd adjourned the meetin' I give each a friendly grip;
We're every one determined to stand by the war-tried ship;
We will not topple over, we will not even slant,
But put our canes down good and strong, and stand up straight for Grant.

THE GERMANS.

They Resolutely Refuse to Accept Greeley, and Demand Another Candidate.

[From the St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens.]

The *Westliche Post* knows as well as we do, or can and should know, that the new movement to set Greeley aside is in progress and daily gaining in importance; that highly influential Democrats as well as Republicans—men whose names stand high throughout the whole country—are working with all their energy to set up new candidates, and that their success is anything but improbable. Under these circumstances the *Westliche Post* is committing a crime against the good cause, against itself and Senator Schurz, whose influence and position crafty demagogues in Cincinnati and elsewhere tried and are still trying to overcome. A crime we say when, under prevailing circumstances, it persists in pulling the Greeley party and in endeavoring to make America believe that the Germans are reconciled to Greeley's nomination. It is not so, and never will be so. The masses of the German people are even more energetically opposed to Greeley's nomination than the German press. The masses of the Germans require another Liberal candidate; a man for whom they can honorably vote and into whose hands they can without fear and conscientiously place the executive power. This new candidate will appear, and he has a far better chance of being indorsed at Baltimore than the absurd candidate whom the schemers, bummers and traffickers at Cincinnati managed through their intrigues to foist upon a confiding people. At any rate the great cause of political reform, which so auspiciously opened, but was so shamefully betrayed at Cincinnati, is worthy of an energetic effort to save it. This attempt will be made, indeed is even now in progress, and will very soon make itself felt.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad Convention.

A convention of more than ordinary importance assembled in St. Louis yesterday. All the narrow-gauge railroads in the United States are to be represented in conference by delegates, many of whom are among the most eminent civil engineers and railroad builders in the country. The topics to be discussed embrace such practical matters as the comparative cost of constructing and operating broad and narrow-gauge roads, and their relative efficiency in the development of new regions of country, as well as the saving in dead weight to be effected by the narrow-gauge, and the question whether its passenger coaches can be made safe, comfortable and popular with the traveling community. It is maintained by the advocates of the narrow-gauge system that while the ordinary gauge costs from twenty to a hundred thousand dollars a mile, a three feet gauge can be built upon the same bed at from fifty to sixty per cent. of this cost, while if reduced to two feet the cost will not be more than forty per cent. of the broad-gauge, the expenses of operation, of course, being correspondingly decreased. In Europe narrow-gauge roads are multiplying rapidly, and in some countries, such as Sweden and Norway, they are coming into general use to the exclusion of the wide gauge. In the United States also their popularity is fast increasing. Our own Commonwealth, Michigan, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Kansas, Colorado, Kentucky and Indiana have each chartered narrow-guage companies, and in some of them—notably in Colorado—several of these roads are in active and successful operation. If the practical questions to be discussed by the Convention shall be satisfactorily settled, it is not improbable that its action may result in a new era of national development and growth. Particularly in the remote and thinly populated trans-Mississippi States, where broad-gauges would be impracticable to build and ruinous to operate, are these roads likely to be of value. A number of eminent civil engineers from Canada and Europe are expected to be present at the Convention, the result of whose deliberations and action will be watched with great interest by all who are in any way concerned in railroad affairs.

S. B. MCCRACKEN, a leading Democrat of Michigan, has declared himself in favor of Grant. He says the war decided that there must hereafter be a central government at Washington to control national affairs, and it was useless to reopen the question. He also believed the Democrats insincere in their proposed acquiescence to the amendments to the Constitution, and would reopen them if in their power, and for that alone, would oppose Democrats coming again into power. The Democracy had no great ideas with which to gain the support of the masses; so the people will not change the Administration. The Cincinnati platform cowardly dodges all the vital questions of reform, and does not command the respect of the people; hence Grant and the Philadelphia platform receives his support.

What the Weak Need.

Why do the debilitated and feeble dread the summer? It is because heat is an exhausting element, and they are not in a condition to bear the new drain upon their languid systems, which they think must necessarily commence with the warm weather. But cannot this evil be obviated? Most indubitably it can. What these weaklings need—in fact, what nine-tenths of us need at this season—is an accession of physical vigor, and this desideratum can be secured with absolute certainty, by a course of the mightiest, yet mildest, of all vegetable tonics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Thousands of men of business, mechanics and professional men, break down partially or wholly, under their summer labors, simply because they have neglected to reinforce the powers of nature in this way. To persons who use the celebrated invigorant and corrective regularly in hot weather, the exhaustion which excessive heat is apt to produce under other circumstances is unknown. They are not troubled with nausea, their appetites are good, their digestion excellent, and their habit of body all that can be desired. This for twenty years has been the uniform testimony of all who have taken the Bitters as a summer tonic and alternative. Its efficacy is due to the care and scrupulous fidelity to the teachings of experimental science, with which its medicinal ingredients have been culled from the vegetable kingdom, the admirable proportions in which they are combined and the unequalled purity of its stimulative basis.

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The Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway Company,

Desirous of enlisting the attention of Manufacturers to the advantage of locating Manufacturing Establishments upon line of their Railway, will give to any Rolling Mill or Blast Furnace Company so locating, forty (40) Acres of Ground for Works, and the Coal in one Hundred (100) Acres of Clay or Oven county, Indiana, block coal field; One for from one hundred (100) Acres of the Hardin, Pope or Massac county, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for Merchant Iron required for the Railway's use for a period of two years.

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Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
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Allegheny Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.
Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s STG and accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1872.

We quote the following financial summary from the official report of the condition of the savings banks of New York:

RESOURCES.	Jan. 1, 1871.	Jan. 1, 1872.
Bonds and mortgages	$ 28,181,642	$ 36,761,973
Stock investments, regarding par	10,448,940	14,277,360
Amount loaned on stocks and bonds	2,161,743	2,258,225
Real estate corporations		
Amount loaned on personal security	632,516	1,317,145
Due from other banks	4,140,681	5,750,987
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies	12,813,377	13,362,194
Cash on hand, not deposited in bank	4,198,159	4,915,866
All other assets	2,676,532	4,136,413
Totals	$ 245,691,177	$ 283,687,944
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors	$ 230,749,408	$ 267,303,826
Other liabilities	2,866,861	2,866,857
Excess of assets over liabilities	14,186,908	14,738,497
Totals	$ 245,691,177	$ 283,687,946
STATISTICAL.		
Number of its institutions reporting	136	147
Number of open accounts	712,109	776,766
Number of accounts opened during the last year	217,274	231,461
Number of accounts closed during the last year	154,250	161,284
Amount deposited, including interest credited, during the last year	$ 152,303,308	$ 177,039,013
Amount deposited, including interest credited, during the last year	161,452,293	190,782,157
Amount withdrawn during the year	126,645,716	152,956,496
Amount of interest or profits received during the last year	14,313,622	16,849,911
Amount of interest credited to depositors during the last year	12,148,985	13,744,144
Average amount last year	324.03	344.08
Average of each deposit or account	317.66	344.08

The amount deposited in 147 banks is $290,783,157, an average of $824 26 to each

the accounts opened during the

ar. The average amount to the credit of ch depositor is $344 92. The average of e amount withdrawn to each depositor sed is $948 36, and the average number depositors in each bank is 5,283.

We find the assets consist of 34 per cent. nds and mortgages, 17 per cent. United tes bonds, 4 per cent. New York State nds, 4 per cent. bonds of other States. e par value of stocks and loans held by e banks is estimated at $141,189,178.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the lowing quotations of Government bonds New York to-day, as furnished them by y Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119¼	119¼	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
6s	114¼	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific	114¾

The whole market for stocks, gold and Government bonds has declined with the absence in the street of leading operators. Erie especially rules weak and is now below the mark at which Drew made his famous short sale of 50,000 shares. At present figures he has a handsome profit in the transaction, as the sale was made at 55.

The decline in the price of the stock ines in the face of increased earnings.

—The following table shows the prices of lway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sions of the New York Stock Exchange ring the day:

June 19, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Boston Union Tel	75	74	75	75	75	75
Atlantic Mail				69		
Pacific Mail	67¾	68	68¼	68¼	68¼	n.
Adams Express		94		94		
Wells Fargo Express		90¾		91		
United States Express		58		58		
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York Central Scrip	96¾	96¾	97	97	96¾	96¾
Erie	54	54	53	53	53	53
Reading						
Michigan Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago and Northwestern	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland and Toledo	112	112	112	112	112	112
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	115	115	115	115	115	115
Toledo and Wabash	46	46	46	46	46	46
Toledo, Wabash and Erie preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Toledo, Wabash and Western	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Terre Haute	37	37	37	37	37	37
Terre Haute preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Canton Co.	39	39	39	39	39	39
Pacific R. R. of Missouri	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	40	40	40	40	40	40
Quicksilver	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Quicksilver preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Atlantic and Great Western	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Atlantic and Great Western preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Ohio and Mississippi certificates	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾

The following is the official return of estimated daily earnings beginning April 1, 1872, of the Erie Railway Company:

	1872.	1871.
For week ending June 17	$ 95,502	$ 95,906
For weekly reported	2,325,809	2,699,227
Total earnings since April 1	$ 2,691,800	$ 2,943,133
Increase for nine weeks	29,185	
Decrease for nine weeks	640,667	
Net earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the first week in June were:	$48,411 09	
Same	39,299 41	
Increase (1872)	$ 15,120 59	

The estimated earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad during May, 1872, were $812,000 against corrected earnings of $724,426 during the corresponding month last year.

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	92¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¼
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	United Co's of N. J.	128¾
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	40	Reading	60¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872. }

REMARKS.—We made brief mention of the fact yesterday that the "grain corner" had given way, and that wheat had dropped 5c ₰ bushel and oats 10c. Notwithstanding this there seems to be little disposition on the part of holders here to "unload" at present, as they are laboring under the impression that prices here will not be effected by the spasmodic reduction in Chicago. However, some dealers look at matters from a different stand point, and are of the opinion that the top of the market has been reached, and that a reaction is bound to take place. Butter is a drug in the market. Eggs are a little firmer, but dull sale. Generally speaking the market was uniform, and trade is reported fair.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,753	6,101	9,854
Apples, bbls	137	91	228
Cheese, boxes	866	1,111	2,919
Corn, sacks	9,795	4,051	13,846
Wheat, sacks	3,928	2,970	6,898
Barley, sacks	175	1,154	1,329
Rye, sacks	1,122	739	1,861
Oats, sacks	14,491	11,361	25,852
Butter, packages	300	381	681
Bacon, pieces			
Bacon, lbs	635	472	1,107

The vegetable market is fully supplied. Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in asmall way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4¾ @ cent., 4½@; refined, 5¾ @ cent., 6¼@; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½c ₰ lb.; potash, 16c; pearls, 11c ₰ lb.

APPLES—Old are about out of market; new $4a5 ₰ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair to prime 65a70c ₰ gallon; choice 75c.

BUTTER—Receipts 31 packages. We quote: good packed at 16a17c; choice roll 14a15c ₰ lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 5a5c ₰.

BRAN—There is a good local demand. We note sales at $2 25a3 00@ $2 ₰ bushel.

BACON—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER—We quote the Banner Baking Powder $2 ₰ cans per doz, $1 75; ½ ₰ lb do $3 25; 1 ₰ do $6 00; 5 ₰ do $30 00; 10 ₰ boxes ₰ ½ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts 44 hams, 163. The demand continues very active and the late advance is fully maintained. We quote as follows: Sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 6c; rib sides 9¼c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c; breakfast bacon 10¼@11c; dried beef, business pork $14 50; lard in tierce 9¾c; do ₰ bbl 10¼c; do kegs 10½c. Receipts, bacon tierces 31c, 100 sides, 100 shoulders. Prices, are unchanged. Dairy 11a12c; Factory 13a14c; Goshen 14a15c.

CANDIES—Country Bacon—Sugar sacs ₰ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₰ lb; shoulders 4¾a5c ₰ lb; country lard 7¾a8c ₰ lb as per quality.

CARBON OIL—Round lots of standard brands are held at 19¼a20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ₰ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; cement plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 75a3 75 ₰ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $1 25 ₰ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00 a6 50a7 00 ₰ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50 a6 00a7 00 ₰ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; tallowlight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₰ case.

GROCERIES—There is less excitement in the sugar market to-day than yesterday, but prices are more firm than ever, and the trade has generally settled down in the conviction that sugars will not be any lower until after the close of the fruit season. As we generally give our reasons for the "faith that is in us," we will do so now. We believe that sugars cannot revive from present prices because: First, refined sugars, until the recent advance, have been sold for ¾c per lb less than cost of production; second, the prospect for a large demand for sugar is better than last year, as the crop of small fruit is larger than for many years; third, refined sugars have been sold up to the present time at one cent per pound less than at the same time last year, although the cost of refining g ade is the same. Fourth, there is no accumulation of stock in the hands of the refiners, as is usual at this season of the year, consequently there will be no disposition to force sales. We regard the present position of sugar as a very strong one. Coffee continues to advance from day to day, and we wish our readers to take a note of our prediction that the advance in this article will be as sharp as that of sugar. Teas are very strong in price, and fully ten cents per ₰ higher in bond than they were one month ago. Following are the ruling rates of the market:

Coffee—Rio, choice, 26a26½c; prime 25a25½c; good 24¾c; fair 24c; Java 29c; prime roasted coffee, in ½-lb packages, 29c; loose 26½; lower grades dull.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 14¾a15c; Crushed do 14¾a15c; A do 14¼c; Extra C 13¾c; Extra C 13¼c; Chesapeake extra C 13¼c; Knight's extra C 13¼c; CC 11c; Union yellow 10¾c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fair 9¾c; choice Porto Rico, 10¾c; prime 10¼c; Demerara, choice 11¾a12c; good 11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c; Launster 50c; common 35a36c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, 8a8¼c; Patna, 8¾a8¾c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 24c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia, 50c; cloves, 45c; nutmegs 85c.

EGGS—Sales are reported at 15c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 75a80c in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c ₰ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,260 bbls. This late "drop" in the price of wheat in Chicago has not as yet effected the price of flour in this market, but it is hard to tell what a day may bring forth. We quote as follows: Spring wheat $5 75a5 90a9 25 per bbl; winter wheat $6 25a6 75a9 00.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts since our last:

Wheat, sacks	161	Corn, sacks	340
Oats, sacks	1,539	Rye, sacks	118
Barley, sacks	120		

The late "topple" in prices in the West completely demoralized the grain market; not that prices are much lower, but that holders seem to be in doubt knowing exactly what to do. The matter will be settled ere long, when all parties concerned will have to accept the situation with the best grace they can. The best prices that could be obtained to-day were as follows: Red winter wheat $1 80a1 90; No 2 do $1 90. Oats—white 50c; mixed 48c. Corn—prime yellow 63c; Mixed 61c. Rye 90a92c. Barley nominal.

HAY—The supply is large in the market dull. We note sales of baled on the wharf and from depot $20a22a24 ₰ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 6a7c ₰ lb for Tls.

HOPS—Sales have gone up to 30c ₰ lb. We quote as follows: Prime to choice 28a30c; fair 25a27c; common 20a22c.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; 62a65c for No 2 ₰ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 8a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hooped $1 75a1 80.

POULTRY—Sales to the coop at 75a80c ₰ pair.

POTATOES—Prices show a wide range, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PEAS—Nominal. Large sales at $3 ₰ bush; the usual advance from store.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4¼c.

SALT—Sales for car load at $1 85; store $2 00 ₰ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾@8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 92a93 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872. }

Cattle.

The run of cattle to-day has been heavy. Buyers are not quite so plenty as usual, and those here are bearing down on the market pretty hard. They complain of lower markets east, and say they must buy accordingly. Trade rules slow, with prices from ¼ to ⅓c lower. At this time there are a good deal of stock in the yards unsold. Following are the figures at which the different grade of Cattle are changing hands: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs cattle, $6 90; prime, 1,300 lbs steers, $6 75; good, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 60; fair, 1,000 lbs steers, $5 90 to $6 25; common, $5 75 to $5 90; bulls, $3 00a4 00; cows, $4 00 to $4 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair to-day. There are not a great many hogs selling, as most of the buyers have enough for a day or so. The advance obtained yesterday has been sustained, and what sales have taken place were at about $4 40 for the best hogs. The feeling is fair, and unless the receipts come heavy, the market will rule steady. Following are the prices at which the different kinds of hogs are selling: Extra Philadelphia $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 35; good Yorkers $4 15 to $4 25; common Yorkers $4 00 to $4 10.

Sheep.

The run of sheep continues heavy. The market is very dull and depressed with the inclination downward. Buyers do not like to sell at figures off red for stock, but as the supply is heavy and the probability that the market will go still lower, they are letting them go. Sheep are a full dollar per hundred lower than this time two weeks ago. Following are the prices ruling: Extra, 90 ₰ sheep, $5 90 to $6 05; good, 80 to 85 ₰ sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 70 to 75 ₰, $4 50 to $4 75; common from $2 00 ₰ head to $4 00 ₰ 100 lbs.

COAL MARKETS.

June 18.—There will be an increase in the supply here and at points below of about 3,000,000 bushels. Prices will most likely suffer a decline, but to date previous rates have been maintained. We still quote as follows:

Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat	15a c
Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	20a c
Ohio river, afloat, per bush	12a13c
Ohio river, delivered, ₰ bush	16a18c
Cannel, delivered, ₰ bush	24a c
Anthracite, ₰ ton	$12
Gas coke, at yards	11a c
Gas coke, delivered	12a c
Hard foundry, delivered	18a c

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 19.—Beef cattle—receipts 968; supply increasing, and advanced. Offices of the past two weeks cannot be sustained. The market is less firm in consequence of heavy receipts. Sales of choice at $6 25a6 50; extra $6 00a6 50; first quality $5 75a6 00; second quality $5 00a5 60; third quality $4 00a5 00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,941; market less active; sales in lots at $5 00a7 50 each; extra at $7 50a10 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Flour flat and quiet. Wheat—Business small; red $2 00a2 05; amber $2 08a2 10; yellow, 67a68c. Oats quiet and weak at 49a50c. Barley unchanged. Provisions firmer. Business small. Crude petroleum, 11¾c; Whisky 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No 1 spring, $1 38; No 2 $1 34a5. Corn dull and lower at 31c. Corn dull: No 2 mixed 43½c. Rye dull; No 1 68c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 56c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 19.—Wheat dull and lower by 6c; extra white Michigan $1 37; No 1 white Michigan $1 36; amber Michigan $1 20¾. Corn dull; white 57a57½c; no grade 45a45½c. Oats dull and lower by 2c; Michigan 35½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red winter $1 33; No. 2 $1 32. Corn dull at 51c. Oats dull at 44c. Refined petroleum steady and firm; held 20½a21c in car lots.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 19.—Wheat dull and 3c to 5c lower; extra $1 37; No 1 $1 35; amber $1 29. Corn dull and lower at 42c. Oats dull and lower at 35½a36c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 24½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 19.—Cotton quiet and dull; low middling 24c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Parthia	June 22	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	June 22	Glasgow.
Great Western	June 25	Bristol.
Idaho	June 26	Liverpool.
India	June 29	Glasgow.
Rossini	June 29	France.
Manhattan	July 1	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 19, 1872.

River about stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 81 at 4 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 19, 1872.

River falling, with four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 98 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 19, 1872.

Weather clear and hot. The Express, for Parkersburg, left at 11 A. M.; the Julia, for Zanesville, at 4 A. M.; the Lucy Bertram, for St. Louis, at 7 P. M.; the Juniata passed at 1 P. M. River six feet three inches and falling. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 19, 1872.

River falling slowly with four feet water in channel. The Telegraph passed up at 1 P. M.; R. R. Hudson at 3 P. M.; Kittie Hegler at 7 P. M.; J. W. Garrett, down at 7 P. M.; Ohio No. 4 at 4 P. M. The towboats Charley Bowen, Panther, Tom Rees, John Dippold and Dodsworth passed up to-day. K.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 19.—Weather cool and hot; mercury 85. River falling. Arrived—City of Cairo, from St. Louis; Chas. Bodmann, New Orleans; Fayette, Lecarre No. 1, Henderson; Mary Amanda, Paducah; Morning Star, Henders'n; Louisville Packet, Louisville; Bluewing, Louisville.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
West Virginia	Dudgeon	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Abrams	Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Little Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.

Monongahela three feet eleven inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Bonaparte, 3 P. M.
St. Louis.....St. Johns.....Hamilton, 10 A. M.
Richmond.....Mary Davage.....Motherail, 10 A. M.

The marks last evening indicated three feet eleven inches, and falling slowly. The weather was very hot.

THE towboat Ajax arrived at Louisville on Monday.

THE price which Capt. Schultze paid for the City of Cairo was $85,000.

THE steamer Diamond sunk a barge of coal between Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE Collier and barges arrived at Wheeling yesterday morning all right. She left for St. Louis about noon.

THE steamer St. Johns, Captain Hamilton, leaves this day at 10 A. M. for St. Louis and intermediate points.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive this day and take her departure on Friday for Parkersburg and Portsmouth.

FIFTEEN barges of coal have been lost by accident during the present run. One was lost by striking the Bellaire bridge pier.

THE Leonora blew out a cylinder head at Gunpowder on Saturday. She will repair at Louisville, and offer the Louisville and Madison trade.

THE St. James is carrying tobacco from Higginsport and intermediate points to Cincinnati for 50c ₰ hhd, and passengers for $1 each. Both were $1 50 before the Wildwood extended her trips to Higginsport.

CAPT. VAN HOOK has had the Henry Yeager's hull caulked from top to bottom; her upper decks and lower decks have been so greatly strengthened that it is believed they'll now bear any weight of bulk or sacked grain or iron or cattle or soldiers.

OVER thirty towboats with coal have arrived from Pittsburgh on the present rise, the last arrivals being the John Gilmore, Jas. Gilmore, Dart, Eagle, Hercules, Leopard, Stella, Abe McDonald, A. J. Baker, D. T. Lake, Sam. Parker.

CAPTAIN LOCKHART says that the canal will be closed for completing repairs on the 25th of July unless there is a rise in the river, in which case the closing will be postponed. The canal will remain closed for six weeks.

TUESDAY'S Louisville *Courier* says: The towboat Sam. Brown, the advance of the fleet, left for Pittsburgh on the late rise, arrived early yesterday morning with twelve barges of coal. She will leave for Cairo and Saint Louis to-day with eighteen barges.

ON and after to-day, the Signal Service-Bureau will furnish Reeder, in their place, with reports of the rise and fall of the rivers. During the summer or next fall a station will be established at Rock Island, Quincy and at some points on the lower Mississippi.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. They are side wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and efficient officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL STRADER, brother of the late John Strader, of Cincinnati, died suddenly at Madison, Ind., on Saturday morning. The deceased was about 48 years of age, and was for many years a steamboat commander, having resided in Madison many years.

CAPT. HENRY C. RICHMOND, an old river man, has got tired of being ashore, and has taken charge of the steamer Mary Davage, loading for St. Louis. He will go down to Cincinnati after water, and will then overhaul. The Captain has our best wishes for success. Mr. W. G. Armstrong, clerk of the accommodating clerk, takes charge of the office.

THE steamer Thomas W. Means and barges, commanded by Capt. Will Kirker, is advertised to leave for Cincinnati and Louisville at 5 P. M. to-day, without fail. The Captain does not propose to delay his departure for any length of time after receipt of freight, shippers can rely on their freight going through promptly and safely.

CAPT. P. CONRAD has contracted for the building of two large barges at Metropolis, Ill. They are intended to be used in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and will each be 300 feet long dimensions, 50 feet in breadth, 30 feet depth, 4 feet hold. The barges will cost $8,000 each. The Thompson Line, it is understood, will install in the line at St. Louis for New Orleans.

CAPT. JAMES H. PEIFER, of the Thompson Deam line here, will bring to the attention of the Board of Mound City, in regard to the enlargement of the Mary E. Forsyth, and think her dimensions, it is understood, to be her length, eighteen feet to her width and six feet to her depth of hold. This will make her about a first class boat. The object of the Smith undertaking is to be accomplished, however, is not yet decided.

THE Ben Bolt and Baum made the run from Memphis to Hale's Point in twelve hours, and to Cairo in twenty-nine hours, and at no time carried over one ton short of their full freight. The Ben Bolt left that part of the run was made under some trifling difficulties which delayed her about twenty hours. It is thought that she can come to Cairo inside of twenty-four hours without any trouble. She raises when she runs, and not to considerable weight on her keel to make her run well.

THE Louisville *Commercial* of Tuesday says: The river at the falls is falling slowly, with a depth of navigation continues good in every direction. The weather yesterday was fair and warm. Business at the upper wharf was rather quiet. Following are the arrivals and departures.

The following towboats from Pittsburgh, with tows of coal, had arrived up to 6 P. M. yesterday: Sam Brown, Tom Rees, John Dippold and Tom Dodsworth. The latter towboat brought down a large number of which are destined for points below.

THE last session of the Missouri Legislature passed a bill, which was approved by Governor Woodson, providing for the appointment of a board of State levying a wharfage tax upon steamers navigating rivers flowing within or past its border. The city of St. Louis contested the legality of the law, and entered suit against the steamers Susie Silver, Great Republic and other vessels. The city of St. Louis contested the legality of the law, and entered suit against the steamers Susie Silver, Great Republic and other vessels. The city claimed the Legislative act void. In the course of his remarks, the Judge said: "A legislative grant of a power to a corporation does not confer a vested right which cannot be destroyed; on the contrary, the Legislature can modify, amend or repeal a charter or law affecting corporations. The next Legislature may abolish the municipal corporation of St. Louis, if so inclined."

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of Sunday says: Capt. Thomas W. Rea is up from Metropolis. He thinks the hull of the Belle of Memphis will be completed in about one month. While there Alf. Cutting launched a barge which is for sale, and is 150 feet long, 32 feet beam and 6 feet hold. Alf. Cutting made the run to Alton on her last trip in two hours and a half. The Tidal Wave, a short time ago, ran said, ran forty-one miles up stream in eight hours. Where are the Lee and Natchez now? The stern wheel steamer Minnie was sold yesterday by the St Louis and Arkansas River Packet Company to Anthony Sauer, of Kansas City, for $8,000. She is to run between Lexington and Kansas City, carrying ties in connection with the railroad. She was built for the Mepham Brothers, at Pittsburgh, in September, 1865, at a cost of $35,000, was sold to the St. Louis and Arkansas Packet company in May, 1871, for $10,000, who expended about $11,000 on her in docking and repairing. She is 162 feet in length, 32 feet in width and 5 feet hold, stands 18 inches light, and carries 450 tons. She also has two boilers, 24 feet long, 40 inches dimeter, and 2 cylinders 4 feet stroke and 14 inches diameter. This makes the fourth boat taken from this line the present season, two for the New Orleans trade, one for Cairo and Rock, and the one above named. The other two were sunk—the Sallie, on March 3, at Swan Lake, in Arkansas river, and the Columbia at the wharf, February 21 by a cake of ice—both being total wrecks. The company has now only the Nile and the Little Rock belonging to them.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R

S P Shriver & co, 25 bxs cheese; Hubbard, S B & co, 1 c saw; Cunningham & J, 1 box glass; Patton B & co, 1 coil rope; Head, C & Co, 9 pkgs vinegar; McNish & B, 1 saw, 1 pkgs c saws; Myers & Armer, 23 bbls whisky, Atlas Works, 1 crusher and 3 sets; J S Dilworth, 1 bx raisins; J M Reiter, 34 cast steps; Jas Stuart, 1 car stone; Voigt, M & co, 2 bbls eggs, John Metcalf, 1 car stone; Marshal, K & co, 100 bbls flour; wheat; A T Canfield, 1 bx jars, 1 do h ware Dunean & B, 5 bxs h goods; Frazier, A & co, 50 bbls paper; W Scott, 20 cars; J Frick, 275 bgs oats; Godfrey & C, 1 ot o machinery; Voight, M & co, 100 bbls flour; S Hays & Son, 10 bbls h goods; J O Hare, 22 sks potatoes; J J Pettit & co, 1 bol eggs, half do do; M W Whinnery & co, 3 bundles shafts, 4 do rims, 6 do wheels; Voight, Mahood & co, 7 bbls eggs, 2 do beans, 2 bxs bacon; Mullin & M, 10 h h goods; Wm Knox & co, 15 sacks buckwheat; G A Kelly, 1 bundle s paper; McElroy & M, 10 bbls flour; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 cream freezer, 1 bal wheel; S M Hebron, 29 bbls oil; Wm B Hays, 1 do bacon; S M Kier, fire brick; Hartzell & Sons, 100 bbls flour; Voight, M & co, 1 bbl coffee; Wm Buente, 1 car stone; Woodworth & B, 1 pkg h goods; Bulk W P Townsend, 10 bbls flour, 1 bbl potatoes; Bouck, Mec & co, 1 bx bacon, 4 bbls eggs; Celebiah, R & co, 3 axles; Loh &

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana Republican Conventions—The Liberal Wing Repudiate Greeley.

BATON ROUGE, June 19.—The Grant Republican State Nomination Convention met to-day. T. T. Allen was elected temporary chairman. His election was regarded as a test between Kellogg's nomination for Governor. A credentials committee was appointed and the Convention adjourned till 7 P. M.

The Pinchbeck Republican Convention reassembled here. The Committee on Platform appointed was instructed to include a declaration against Greeley and Brown. Adjourned till 7 P. M.

The impression prevailing that the Conventions will fuse, but both nominate a ticket, and General Kellogg will be the nominee of one and Pinchbeck of the other for Governor.

Progress of the Coalition in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 19.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day, effected a permanent organization and adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow. W. W. Reynolds, of Benton county, was made Chairman, a Vice President chosen for each Congressional district, and the usual number of secretaries. About three hundred and fifty delegates are present and all the counties represented. Greeley and Brown will undoubtedly be named. The Liberal State Convention passed resolutions to-day reaffirming the platform of 1868, ratifying the Cincinnati platform, and calling on all good people to join them in an effort to elect the Cincinnati ticket. The Convention adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Maryland Democratic State Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention assembled this morning. After the usual preliminary organization, J. T. Earle, of Queen Anne county, was chosen permanent President. Hon. Montgomery Blair, ex-Senator Phillip Francis Thomas, ex-State Treasurer Robert W. Fowler, and Hon. G. W. Knight were chosen delegates at large to the National Convention. Recess until 4 P. M.

On the reassembling of the Convention district delegates were named and selected. A resolution was offered instructing the delegates to oppose the nomination by the National Convention of any candidates for President and Vice President as inexpedient, in view of existing political complications, to support instead an indorsement of Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati platform. The resolution was received with great applause, both from members and from the galleries. A member suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions and moved to that effect, pending the consideration of which a motion to adjourn was also entertained and carried. All the counties and city districts were fully represented in the Convention, and every delegation, with the exception of those from Cecil and Harford counties, were unanimous in favor of the Cincinnati movement. The delegates to the National Convention are a unit in favor of the Cincinnati platform and nominations.

Pennsylvania Delegates Will Vote for Greeley.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—It is conceded at the Democratic headquarters in this city that the Pennsylvania delegates to the Baltimore Convention will vote for Greeley.

The Texas Democracy Table a Resolution to Indorse Greeley.

CORSICAN, TEXAS, June 19.—The Democratic Convention to-day adopted a platform, recognizing the Cincinnati movement as a commendable effort at reform and expressing profound satisfaction at the overthrow by that party of the supremacy of civil law. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Congressmen to demand federal protection on our Mexican and Indian frontiers, condemning the efforts in Congress to control the State land interest, and also appointing a legal committee to investigate the tenure by which State officers hold their position and report on the same to the Legislature. A motion to indorse Greeley and Brown, and to instruct the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, was tabled by a large majority. On the seventh ballot for Governor Throckmorton, to which the State is entitled under the new apportionment, Col. Willis, of Galveston, and R. Q. Mills, of Navarro, were elected. The Convention will probably adjourn to-night.

Alabama Democratic Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 19.—The Democratic State Convention, which is the largest ever held in this State, will nominate a straight State ticket and Congressmen-at-large. They will leave the electoral ticket open for consultation; also the subject of cooperation with Liberal Republicans. The feeling of the Convention is largely for Greeley and Brown. Resolutions will be reported to-morrow. No nominations have yet been made.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The strike of the garment cutters in Philadelphia has proved successful.

Yesterday was the hottest of the season at Chicago—ninety in the shade.

Hon. Matt. Carpenter will speak at the Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at Topeka, Kansas, to-night.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Its Present and Future—New Railway Facilities—Manufacturing Establishments—Mineral and Agricultural Wealth—Churches, Newspapers and Other Moral Agents.

Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., June 13, 1872.

Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, one hundred and ten miles west of Pittsburgh, twenty-seven hence, will not require to be thus formally introduced to your readers to claim recognition; for, if the "signs of the times" have any significance, this place has already entered upon a career of prosperity which is destined to be widely extended within the next few years. Your correspondent speaks advisedly in asserting that as a manufacturing town it presents as many advantages superior to any other point between Pittsburgh and Chicago along the line of the great railway uniting those cities; and its importance to-day as a business center is far above what the census tables of population would indicate of, say six thousand inhabitants. Stark county has long been famous for its agricultural wealth—the "banner county" for wheat for many years, and, it is likely, will long continue to contest the claims of its rivals in the same direction. But, it is in another field that Stark county is destined to find its future greatness, *viz:* its vast mineral resources; and Massillon, from its location, has already been recognized as the point where the great industries, the out-growth of that great wealth, will take form. We say this fact is recognized, because apart from our own convictions, we can point to the opening of the railway in this locality in proof. Within three years we have been placed in direct railroad connection with Cleveland, sixty-five miles, *via* Clinton, and now we have the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad almost completed to this point from its northern terminus, Orrville southward down the valley in the direction of its junction with the Pan Handle Railroad, hundreds of lazy workmen are engaged in grading, &c. so that it is but a reasonable estimate of months when we shall find ourselves securing a most important commercial center, and with advantages that are bound to attract capitalists and develop the wealth of coal and iron, which for hundreds of ages has slumbered in those hills. We feel constrained to say that outside of those directly interested in this new railroad enterprise, comparatively little is known of its importance. At a future day we hope to return to the subject, and to demonstrate some of the results promised, and will only add now that Cleveland will feel the impulse of this new line, hardly second to that which opened up the coal fields of the Mahoning Valley to her use, and doubled her population within ten years.

Massillon, be it known, is also a canal town. The Ohio canal, which unites Lake Erie and the Ohio river at Cleveland and Portsmouth, passes our very door. Two blast furnaces are in successful operation, viz: the "Massillon" of J. P. Burton, and the "Volcano," of Lee & Steern. The coal, iron and limestone found in the immediate vicinity enable the proprietors to defy competition as to price or quality. Our great want, and which we hope soon to be able to announce among the new enterprises of this place, is a rolling mill, as the districts of nail factory, &c. Messrs. Russel & Co.'s Agricultural Implement Works of this place, covering about five acres of ground and employing from three to five hundred hands, are well known and largely interested in the farming interests of the country. Their machines have strong rivals, but they hold their own. The Excelsior Works, also engaged in the agricultural implement manufactory, are also an established success, and a steady demand exists for the machines turned out by that firm, of which E. Bayliss, Esq., is principal.

The stone quarry of Suter & Co., which turns out the celebrated Massillon grind stones, the best stone for "dry grinding" yet discovered, and which finds a market in every manufacturing town in the Union, is also within the corporate limits. We have a carriage manufactory, G. Archer & Co., which turns out first-class work at reasonable prices, and is fast growing in favor, and must soon enlarge their facilities to fill their orders. Our stores are well supplied with all that can tempt the unwary consumer of our greenback. Our city is well supplied with water; Sippo Lake, a great natural reservoir, affording a never failing supply. Our gas works, recently enlarged, now about to open for complaint, excepting, mayhap, the price, which, considering the price of coal in this locality, we think our gas light *rather* dear.

We have an opera house to suit the magnitude and style, would do credit to a city of fifty thousand inhabitants; but the enterprise which has given this to the city only anticipated by a very few years what Massillon is to be.

The First National Bank, the Union National Bank and the Exchange Bank, supply a need which all understand. Our churches, two Catholic, one Episcopalian, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one German Reformed, one Sectarian, one Methodist, and one Colored, are generally well attended, and upon the whole, we believe, will compare favorably with any of her sister cities morally. We have two weekly newspapers, the *Tribune* and the *Independent*, and as the editors are avowed Republicans, we cannot conceive why they do not unite their interests and give us the benefit of the union. Massillon cannot afford that suppose to the two newspapers which they deserve, and a Democratic organ could not exist in these parts; for though we have people who vote that ticket, they borrow their papers as a rule.

PALMETTO.

THE Cabot Company, of Brunswick, Maine, in order to enlarge their cotton mill, moved their large smoke stack chimney—seventy-eight feet high, seven feet nine inches square at base, and five feet square at top, containing more than 40,000 bricks, and weighing more than one hundred tons—twenty feet without rollers or balls or guys or braces to steady it—one of the greatest feats ever performed in the State. It was planned and carried out by Superintendent Benjamin Greens, not one of those engaged ever having witnessed such a feat. It was accomplished by building such ways as are used in launching ships, surfaces planed, greased, chimney wedged up, and moved by two jackscrews in four and a half hours. The lines were disconnected from the *leader* at one o'clock P. M., and nine and a half o'clock the same evening the flues were again connected, fires going, and steam up.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The strike of the garment cutters in Philadelphia has proved successful.

Yesterday was the hottest of the season at Chicago—ninety in the shade.

Hon. Matt. Carpenter will speak at the Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at Topeka, Kansas, to-night.

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CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage June 19, 1872.

	Cents.
Barrick, G. W., Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Co., Pa.	3
Dymond & Edwards, New York City, N. Y.	3
Ling, Mr. Emil, McKeesport, Pa.	1
McKinnie, John, Elizabethtown, Pa.	1
Palmer, John, Davidson street, Lawrenceville, Pa.	3
Stewart, L. F., Genesee, Henry county, Ill.	5
Steward, Mrs. Amy, Eighteenth st., Birmingham, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Killed on the Central

On Tuesday evening a lady and gentleman of evident respectability, to k passage on the 8:30 P. M. train out, having bought tickets for Philadelphia. When the train had reached New Florence the lady became uneasy about the continued absence of her husband, who, about an hour previous, had started for the smoking car. The conductor was applied to and the lady who searched through the car with the gentleman could not be found. The wife thinking that her husband had missed the train, got off at Altoona and waited for the next train, but he was not on board it. She then continued her journey to Philadelphia. At an early hour yesterday morning the remains of the missing husband were found on the track, not far from New Florence. How the unfortunate man came by his fate unless he fell off the platform of one of the cars, is not known. The mangled body was placed in a coffin and taken charge of by the railroad company for identification. The name of the deceased has not reached us.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

June 19, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	24.7	0	0	0	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.	12.7	0	9	0	0
Davenport.	6.4	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	6.2	0	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	18.6	0	0	0	4
Nashville, Tenn.	3.7	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La.	5.0	0	0	1	2
Pittsburgh, Pa....	4.0	0	0	0	6
Shreveport, La....		0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.....		0	0	0	0
St. Paul.....	2	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	31.7	0	0	0	1

NOTE: Nashville—Depth above or below standard. New Orleans—Below high water mark.
Rise and Fall in last twenty-four hours.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Sugar in good demand; common 9¾c; good to fully fair 9¾@9¾c. Molasses—no receipts, nothing done. Whisky dull at 87@94c. Coffee 17@19c. Cotton dull; sales of 400 bales; good ordinary 22¾c; low middlings 22¾c; middlings 24¾c.

SUIT IN EQUITY.

Proceedings Against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Messrs. Kerr & Guthrie, counsel for Messrs. Wm. M. Faber and John Meskimen, late partners as Meskimen & Faber, filed a bill in equity against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company. The bill sets forth that prior to October 1st, 1864, the complainants owned certain coal property in Fayette county; that on the date mentioned, they made an agreement to convey this property to the above named company, and to receive in payment capital stock in the company amounting to $8,000, the company also to liquidate a mortgage amounting to $8,400. That when this article of agreement was made, the company was not then incorporated, but contemplated incorporation; that in the same month they obtained a charter; that the property was assigned to the company, and stock certificates amounting to $8,000 were received by the complainants; that the stock was received as a gratuity in payment of the property conveyed, and for no other purpose, no money having been paid for the stock; that prior to October 1st, 1864, the complainants were partners in the coal business, and that the property named was a partnership property; that upon settlement of the partnership affairs the above Meskimen was found to be indebted to Faber $10,875, for which the firm property was liable, and to secure which Meskimen assigned to Faber the stock in the company aforesaid. The complainants further represent that they are advised that the stock, issued to them in payment of the property purchased by the company before its incorporation, and not having been paid for in money, as required by the act of incorporation, is fraudulent and void, and that the company has refused to recognize the same as valid, and has filed a bill in equity asking the Court to direct the same to be cancelled; that the company has had possession of the property for eight years, much of it having been used or destroyed, and nearly all the coal mined, leaving no other adequate remedy, complainants ask a writ of injunction, commanding the company to refrain from selling or otherwise disposing of the property, or committing waste of any description, and that, until a final decree in the cause, a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property of the company, carry on the mines, and receive the rents and profits; that the agreement of October 1st, 1864, be cancelled, and the property re-conveyed to the complainants.

The bill was filed, and will come up for argument at a subsequent term.

NOT AN OLD STORY.

The Allegheny Poor Farm Again.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL was given the result of the investigation into the management of the Allegheny Poor Farm, which was made at the office of Alderman D. L. Smith, on Fifth avenue. It will be remembered that a woman named McDonald left the farm on Monday last on account of receiving brutal treatment at the hands of some of the favored paupers. An investigation was made, when the Superintendent promised to discharge the parties in question, and upon the strength of this promise the woman was induced to return to the Home. The woman remained at the institution until last evening, when she returned to the office of Alderman Smith and related her day's experience as follows:

When she arrived at the Home, she repaired to her room and in a few minutes was called to supper. She then went to the dining room, carrying her child with her, and sat down at the table, but nothing had been spread. She approached the subject to the favored paupers had in calling her, as she had no sooner taken her seat, then they heaped a trade of abuse upon her, and also accused her of giving false reports in the city, etc. Mr. Johnson, the Superintendent, was also in the room but did not interfere. The poor woman stood this abuse a few minutes, when she picked up her child and weeping bitterly went to her room. The Superintendent saw her leave and knew that she had no supper. Yesterday her condition was not improved, and she was treated worse than ever. Arriving home on the 5 P. M. train she found her child sick, and sent for a physician, who pronounced the child's disease scarlet fever. Her husband was also sick, and she was left alone to care for them. She was without money, and was compelled to borrow from her neighbors. She then came to the city to see Alderman Smith, but was unable to find him. She then called at the COMMERCIAL office, and told her story to the reporter.

Alderman Smith, when seen by a reporter, said that he had no power to act in the matter, as the woman had left the Home of her own accord, and that he could not compel her to return. He had, however, written a letter to the Superintendent, requesting him to see that the woman was properly treated, and that he would call at the Home to-day.

THIEF CAPTURED.

Stolen Bonds Recovered.

An account of the robbery of the Iron and Glass Savings Bank of Birmingham on last Friday has already been published in these columns. Some $23,000 in bonds were stolen, principally those of the Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Company, the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company. As soon as the loss was discovered, information was given to Chief Irwin, of this city, and Justice Krehan telegraphed to detectives east and west to keep a watch for any of the bonds which might be offered for sale. No trace of the bonds was discovered, however, till Wednesday, when Justice Krehan received a telegram from Philadelphia to the effect that one of the bonds had been offered for sale in that city.

He immediately ordered the prompt arrest of anyone negotiating the bonds. The following telegram received last night from Philadelphia tells the rest:

"Walter Williams, *alias* William Mitchell, who was convicted in Pokeepsie, in October 1869, and who was one of the gang that escaped from Sing Sing last summer, by means of a tug boat, has in his possession $21,500 in railroad and other bonds stolen from the Iron and Glass Bank at Birmingham, Pa., last week."

As soon as Justice Krehan obtained this information, he sent the cashier of the bank east for Philadelphia to take the proper steps in the case.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

Anniversary Exercises at the Pittsburgh High School—Exhibition of the Normal Class.

The anniversary exercises of the academical and normal departments of the High School are in progress. Last night the normal class gave an exhibition in the chapel attached to the institution, a very large audience being present, including many of our local notables. Following was the programme:

Music by Mozart's Band; Prayer, Rev. Benjamin Martha L. Jones; Select Reading, "The Wagoner of the Alleghenies," Kate P. Tupton; Essay, "Little Things," E. Rebecca Noble; Music; Select Reading, "Maud Muller," Mary J. Metcalfe; Essay, "A Liberal Education," Sarah A. Richardson; Select Reading, "Down to the Dust," Ellen Hileman. Music; Essay, "A Personal Reminiscence," Margaret E. Muhlenbrink; Select Reading, "Pilgrim's Pilgrim," Harriet Wiley; Essay, "Life Compared to Music," Elizabeth A. Miller; Music; Select Reading, "Mrs. Lamp's Tea Party, Matilda J. Shields; Essay, "Whitewash Morally Considered," Eleanor Morris; Select Reading, "Mary Ann Child," Mary J. Welsh.

All the pupils acquitted themselves creditably, some of the young lady readers especially. At the close of the evening's exercises, it was announced that the graduating ceremonies would take place at Library Hall to-night.

THAT CARRIAGE DRIVE.

The Defendants Held for Court.

Yesterday afternoon there was a hearing before Mayor Blackmore in the case of F. Kaifert and Jacob Ochse, charged with robbery from the person on oath of Rose Smith. Prosecutrix had attended a ball at Wyman's tavern on Fifth avenue, near Cecil street. She left the ball at an early hour in the morning, leaving the tavern in a carriage. Two persons were in the carriage with her but she could not tell who they were. While in the vehicle she alleged that one of them struck her with a heavy weapon and robbed her of $1,000 in greenbacks. The hearing was given some importance by the fact that Miss Hannah J. Lyon, Miss Lettina A. Acky, Intermediate—Miss M. J. Joiner, Miss F. E. Irvine, Primary grade—Miss Emma J. Bridge, Miss Mattie J. Clark, Miss Rachel Ewing, Miss Annie G. Christy, Miss Nannie J. Gillespie.

THE many friends of Henry Aushutz, Jr., of the firm of H. Aushutz & Sons, will regret to learn of the death, which occurred at his residence in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, after an illness of six weeks, from typhoid fever. Mr. Aushutz was well and favorably known in this community. By his genial manners he made friends with all those with whom he came in contact, and was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and also was a member of the Allegheny Turners. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

A WILLIAMSPORT exchange says: Among the distinguished guests at the Continental from the United States Court, we notice the names of Judges Mcclandless and McKennan, Marshal Murdock, Deputy Marshals Hall, Scott and Hamilton, Pittsburgh; Lees, Harding, Philadelphia, F. E. Smith, Register in Bankruptcy, Pittsburgh; Judge Mellvaine, Bellefonte; A. H. Dill, Paul Geddes, Wm. Blair, Harrisburg; Judge Mercur, Wilkesbarre; Judge Agnew, Erie; Judge Williams, Pittsburgh; Judge Sharswood, Philadelphia; Judge Woodward, Carlisle; Judge Pearson, Meadville; Judge Ludlow, Philadelphia; Judge Allison